

EUROPE.

Arrival of the China at Halifax, the North American Off Father Point and the Bremen at This Port.

ONE WEEK'S LATER NEWS

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Prisoners Arraigned Before the Magistrates at Dublin.

Correspondence and Drafts from America Intercepted.

The Correspondence Reported to be of a Most Sanguinary Character.

Pikes, Revolvers and Wholesale Assassination.

Three Hundred Thousand Fenians Reported in America.

Impending Difficulties in the Danubian Principalities.

BATTLE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Crushing Defeat of the Paraguayans.

Great Rise in American Securities and American Cotton.

The steamship China, from Liverpool September 30, via Queenstown the 1st inst., arrived at Halifax (N. S.) yesterday.

The dates by the China are one week later.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 26th, via Londonderry on the 29th of September, arrived at Father Point yesterday morning, en route to Quebec. Her news is anticipated by the arrival of the China at Halifax.

The North American reports:—Passed the steamship Moravian at ten o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., one hundred and forty-seven miles east of Father Point.

The steamship Bremen, Captain Meyer, from Bremen on the 23d and Southampton on the 27th, arrived at this port last night.

Rev. W. H. Channing had been lecturing in Liverpool on "The Freedom of America," whose failure, he contended, promised most encouraging results.

The weather continued intensely hot for the season in England, but there were indications of a change when the North American sailed.

The Fenians. Arrests of Fenians continue, and important documentary evidence is accumulating against them.

Among the papers discovered in one giving the particulars of arrivals at Baitry Bay of arms-bearing vessels from America.

The Cork Examiner gives a report that a special commission will shortly be convened to try the Fenian prisoners on the charge of high treason.

Fenianism is said to have been discovered among the Irish residents in London, and the police were keeping a strict surveillance over them.

A passenger by the City of Manchester, from New York, named O'Riordan, who asserts he is a United States captain, was arrested on landing from the steamer. Treasonable documents were found on him. Three additional arrests were reported among the passengers of the same vessel.

DUBLIN FENIANS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.—STARTLING STATEMENTS.

The Fenian prisoners were brought before the police magistrates at Dublin on the 5th inst., including the editor and proprietor of the Irish People newspaper. There are forty-one prisoners in all.

Mr. Barry, Queen's Counsel, appeared for the crown, and made a long speech. He said that within the last fortnight three thousand four hundred pounds had arrived from America, to be expended in revolutionizing Ireland, and that day's mail the government had intercepted.

A letter for one of the prisoners, named Lapper, containing a draft for four hundred and fifteen pounds on the bank of Manchester. Several other letters containing drafts for large sums of money were also found.

The prisoners had made two thousand of these murderous letters, and had been in possession of the prisoners connected with the Irish People newspaper. He quoted an inflammatory pamphlet, signed the employment of force, from a number of his paper which was about to be issued when seized.

Mr. Barry concluded his speech by asserting that the Fenian prisoners were not only dangerous to the country, but that this affair would forever check those hopes of independence.

Some of them were then given against the prisoners, and some of them were identified as connected with the suppressed Fenian organ.

The investigation was still pending when the China arrived, and was recently last for the day.

The official Dublin Gazette of the 29th contains a proclamation disarming several baronies in Tipperary, Limerick and Waterford counties.

THE FENIANS IN AMERICA. The London Times correspondent in America represents the Fenians as mustering three hundred thousand men.

BOMBED PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE ARISTOCRACY AND CORRUPT THE MILLIONAIRES.

At a private examination of six of the Fenians at Dublin, on the 29th inst., evidence was put in showing that the plot of the Fenians was to assassinate the aristocracy. It was to write down the nobility, the aristocracy and the landowners, and assassinate them all on the same day.

The plot was to be carried out by the Fenians, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners.

The plot was to be carried out by the Fenians, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners.

The plot was to be carried out by the Fenians, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners.

The plot was to be carried out by the Fenians, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners.

The plot was to be carried out by the Fenians, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners.

The plot was to be carried out by the Fenians, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners.

The plot was to be carried out by the Fenians, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners.

The plot was to be carried out by the Fenians, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners.

The plot was to be carried out by the Fenians, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners.

The plot was to be carried out by the Fenians, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners.

The plot was to be carried out by the Fenians, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners.

The plot was to be carried out by the Fenians, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners.

The plot was to be carried out by the Fenians, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners.

The plot was to be carried out by the Fenians, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners, and the names of the Fenians were to be written down on the names of the aristocracy and the landowners.

the cotton trade of Liverpool and Manchester. It says that the public must prepare for some financial disaster unless some repression takes place.

The Rebel Bondholders Die Hard. It was stated that an effort was to be made by the committee of the Confederate bondholders to induce the United States Treasury to admit them to the privilege of quotation.

Great Britain. The London Times suggests that the Prince of Wales should visit Ireland occasionally and point out that the royal family have passed more time on the continent than in the sister kingdom.

The appearance of the Asiatic cholera at Southampton is disputed, but it was asserted that the yellow fever had appeared at Swansea (Wales). The government has sent a commissioner there to inquire into the matter.

St. Robert Peel, Chief Secretary of Ireland, has been summoned before a magistrate by Robert Grey, a Dublin banker, in consequence of an altercation in a railway carriage.

The Countess of Clare, the mother of Lady Wodehouse, is dead.

The Countess de Paris had given birth to a daughter at Twickenham, near London. A large number of the royal family of France were present on the occasion.

Alderman Phillips, who is of the Hebrew faith, had been unanimously elected Lord Mayor of London.

The will of the late Mr. Cobden, recorded, that before his death he had been sworn to as under £23,000 sterling personally.

A writer in the Times asserts that the gold fields of Nova Scotia, if properly worked, would equal those of Australia.

France. The Monitor, alluding to the reported speedy evacuation of Rome, says that no doubt should exist relative to the intentions of the French government. So soon as France shall consider the proper moment to have arrived, it will, in concert with the Pontifical government, adopt necessary measures for the complete withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, in order that the subject of the French troops may be completed within an appointed period.

It is reported that the Empress Eugenie has published a little pamphlet on Mexico, for circulation among her friends, called, "Mexico from a Provisional Point of View."

The Bourse on the 29th was firm and animated; rentes 68 francs, 55 centimes.

The Bank of France returns for the week show a decrease in cash of 7,500,000 francs.

Austria. It is stated that the Austrian Minister has addressed a despatch to most of the European governments, in which it is declared, in emphatic language, that the late imperial manifesto, in regard to the acquisition of the Danubian Principalities, is sincerely bent on governing with constitutional and representative forms.

The resignation of Baron Radowitz, the Austrian Ambassador at the Papal Court, is confirmed.

Prussia. The semi-official provincial correspondence says:—The taking possession of Lauburg by the Prussian dynasty is an accomplished fact, and it shows that the Prussian dynasty is bent on the acquisition of German territory is unnecessary.

Italy. At a recent consistory the Pope in his allocution, is reported to have spoken against socialism in general, and Freemasonry in particular, and to have censured the sovereign who protected them. In connection with this subject he adverted to the obsequies of Marshal Managan at Paris.

Turkey. The Pull Mall Gazette writes: It is generally believed at Constantinople that a political catastrophe is impending in the Danubian principalities, and Turkey is preparing to move in the event of such a catastrophe.

Abdi Pascha, who commands the first corps d'armee at Adana, has been ordered to be ready to march fifteen thousand men across the Danube at twenty-four hours notice.

The Porte has addressed a note of censure to Prince Couza on account of the severity displayed by his government during the late war at Bucharest.

Brazil.—The War on the Plate. The Brazilian fleet had arrived at Lisbon, whence the following is telegraphed:—

ROSE JAMES, Sept. 16, 1865. A battle has taken place on the Uruguay river, in which the allies have been victorious. The enemy lost one thousand seven hundred prisoners, and their cannon and flags.

This defeat is considered to have secured the allies in the Paraguayan invasion. Coffee—Sales to date, 8,500 bags at 10,000 for good firsts. Sales since last mail 90,000 bags; shipments 90,000; stock 75,000.

BAHIA, Sept. 13, 1865. Exchange 24 1/2. Brown sugar at 22000 a 23000. PRISMA, Sept. 10, 1865. Exchange 23 1/2. White sugar at 45000 a 45100, and brown at 23000 a 23100.

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.—Imports firm. Cotton very firm. Exports of the week 11,000 bales. Sept. 23. CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.—Cotton goods steady. Exchange 24 1/2.

Commercial Intelligence. LONDON MONEY MARKET, SEPT. 29. Consols closed on Friday at 93 1/2 a 94 1/2 for money. Illinois Central shares at 94 1/2. Erie shares at 90 1/2. United States bonds at 100 1/2.

On the 25th the Bank of England's rate of discount was raised from 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

Demand for gold has changed very active, notwithstanding the advance in the Bank rate to four and a half per cent, and the question was raised whether a fresh advance would not soon be required. The rise in the value of money had not improved exchange to the Continent. Silver was in demand for India, owing to the rise in cotton. Bar silver advanced to 5s 1d. Funds were dull and drooping, unfavorably influenced by the money market.

LIVERPOOL WOOLLEN MARKET, SEPT. 29. The Broken Circular reports the sale of the London for 120,000 bales, and 120,000 for the market has been expected, and prices are 2 1/2d. higher for American and 2d. higher for other descriptions on the week.

The authorized quotations are as follows:—Fair Orleans, 23 1/2d; middling Orleans, 23 1/2d; middling Mobile, 23 1/2d. The sales to-day (Sept. 29) were 40,000 bales. The excitement is increasing, and prices are 1/2d. a 1d. over the above quotations. The actual stock in port is 251,000 bales, valued at \$1,600,000, the estimate of the stock 250,000 bales are American.

The total advance in cotton since the Paris mail was 4d. a 5 1/2d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—SEPT. 29. BARKETS—TEND UPWARD. Flour is 6d. a 1s. higher, and wheat 1d. a 2d. higher than on Tuesday. Messrs. Wadsworth, Sons & Co., and Richardson, Blythe & Co. report four active and 1s. higher, wheat firm and 1d. a 2d. higher; winter red, 4s 4d. a 4s 10d.; white Western, 4s 4d. a 4s 10d. Corn quiet at 2s 6d. a 2s 6d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS are steady. Messrs. Bigland, Athy & Co. and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report beef firm for fat, and mutton steady. Pork quiet, but firm. Rice quiet, but firm and unchanged. Tallow firm; sales at 4s 4d. Spirit turpentine tends downward; sales at 4s 4d. Sperm oil firm, at 4s 11d. a 4s 12d. Tallow tends downward. Sperm oil firm, at 4s 11d. a 4s 12d.

LATEST MARKETS. LONDON MARKETS.—TUESDAY. Consols closed at 93 1/2 a 94 1/2 for money. Illinois Central shares, 94 1/2; Erie shares, 90 1/2; United States bonds, 100 1/2.

The sales of cotton to-day were 40,000 tons, of which 20,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market is excited, and prices are 1d. a 2d. higher than yesterday. Middling New Orleans is quoted at 24 1/2d., and middling uplands 24d. The market closed with a still advancing tendency.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER. Manchester advices say manufacturers were offered immense orders for goods, but the rise checked business. Travelling merchants are active, and the market is steady.

Movements of European Steamships. The following steamships left Liverpool on the 29th:—The Heds and City of Manchester, for New York direct, and the Balboa for New York via Halifax.

The steamship Tripoli, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of September.

The steamship Saxonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 28th of September.

The steamship St. Patrick, from Quebec, arrived at Greenock on the 27th of September.

The steamship City of London, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of September.

The steamship St. George, from Quebec, arrived at Greenock on the 28th of September.

The steamship Scotia, from New York, arrived at Greenock on the 28th of September.

The steamship Europe, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of September.

The Memphis Cotton Market. The Memphis cotton market is excited, and prices have advanced over two cents a pound. Seven hundred bales of cotton passed here yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

President Johnson's Settlement of the Kentucky Difficulties.

The State to be Relieved of Martial Law and the Colored Troops.

Treasury Regulations for the Facilitation of Southern Trade.

Governor Sharkey's Recognition of the Right of Negroes to Testify in the Mississippi Courts.

JEFF. DAVIS CAPTURED TREASURE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1865.

THE KENTUCKY TROUBLES.—MARTIAL LAW AND THE COLORED TROOPS TO BE REMOVED FROM THE STATE.

General Rousseau had a conference with the President and the Secretary of War to-day, during which the General Palmer troubles in Kentucky were discussed. The result of the interview was that the President promised the people of Kentucky, through their popular Congressmen, that martial law shall be repealed throughout their State; that all negro troops shall soon be withdrawn, and that the abuses of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be corrected, so far as a vigorous process can reach them.

It is understood that the course of General Palmer in the administration of Kentucky military affairs is in the main approved by the President, and that he will probably be retained in command of the department.

Kentuckians are not so much displeased with the acts of General Palmer, as they are disgusted with those of some of his subordinates, who have been running a little dark machine of their own in some of the remote districts of the State. The withdrawal of the colored troops, promised by the President, and the detestation of meddlesome little brigades of darkies and freedmen agents will speedily harmonize affairs in that State.

ADDITIONAL TREASURY REGULATIONS TO FACILITATE SOUTH SOUTHERN TRADE.

Much inconvenience having been experienced by parties purchasing goods at the South for shipment, on account of the difficulty in providing national currency to pay the revenue taxes, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular of regulations to obviate this difficulty. By its conditions articles subject to taxation in any collection district of the South may be removed therefrom by the execution of a satisfactory bond in double the amount of taxes for their payment when the goods arrive at their port of destination, the bonds to be approved by the collector of internal revenue in the district whence the goods are removed. The collectors of customs at ports of destination will in no case permit the delivery of goods until certificates are produced from the collector of internal revenue showing that the taxes have been paid. The regulations are not to be held to apply to the removal of distilled spirits, coal oil, manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, matches or quicksilver, which will continue to be governed by the regulations of May, 1865.

THE RIGHTS OF FREEDMEN IN MISSISSIPPI. Governor Sharkey, under date of September 18, wrote to Colonel Thomas, Commissioner of Freedmen for Mississippi, the following opinion regarding the rights of the negroes of that State under the action of the late Convention:—

I have no hesitation in stating, as a necessary result from the action of the Convention, that in my opinion the freedmen can now sue and be sued in any court in the State, and as incident to the right to protection of person and property, which are fully guaranteed by the amended constitution of that State, they are competent to testify in any court of justice. Their privileges, I think, are fully covered by the principles established at the Convention, which abolishes the whole system of slavery, and, as a matter of course, any measure or policy which grew out of that system.

CIRCULAR FROM THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—SUBSISTENCE STORES FOR HOSPITALS.

The following circular was promulgated to-day:—

CIRCULAR NO. 15. WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1865.

Officers of substance and of good standing, or hereafter established by authority of this office, will be made upon the same principle as are issues to the hospitals of the army. The hospital fund may also be expended in the same manner, and the cost of the ration will be computed by the same method, the ration being that established for refugees and freedmen.

By order of the Secretary of War. O. HOWARD, Major General, Commissioner.

ENTICING THE SOUTHERN FREEDMEN TO BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK.

A citizen of Brooklyn, New York, writes to the Freedmen's Bureau that parties in that city are engaged in inducing negroes to come from the Southern States to the East, promising them work and good pay, and charging a fee of five dollars per head for all whom they transport.

By this sort of agency a large number of indigent negroes are being lured from the Southern States to New York, and very few are meeting with any considerable success in getting employment. The recent order of the War Department, providing by the following clause for all transportation required by the above bureau, will enable the latter to do much better service in the above regard than any private agency:—

It is ordered, That, upon the requisition of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, transportation be furnished such destitute refugees and freedmen as are dependent upon the government for support, to points where they can procure employment and subsistence and support themselves, and thus relieve the government; provided such transportation be confined by assistant commissioners within the limits of their jurisdiction.

JEFF. DAVIS CAPTURED TREASURE. The treasure captured among Jefferson Davis' effects has been counted at the Treasury Department. It amounts to \$67,875 in gold, mostly old coinage; \$5,922 in silver; one hundred and forty-six pieces of foreign coin, gold and silver (value not yet ascertained); and fifty-six bricks of silver, weighing seven pounds each. The estimated value of which is one hundred dollars each. The value of the whole is somewhere over \$100,000.

THE REBEL KAM STONEWALL. The United States steamer Stonewall and Hornet—the latter formerly known as the blockade runner Lady Surin—have been ordered to proceed to Havana to convey to Washington the rebel kam Stonewall, heretofore surrendered to the United States by the Spanish authorities. The assignment of the Rhode Island to this duty disposes of the oft repeated report that it was fitted out to convey President Johnson to North Carolina and other Southern ports.

ASSESSMENTS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES. It is believed that the principles, as recently applied in the navy yards by Secretary Welles, for assessing an amount or tax on the workmen for party purposes, will be applied to all the other departments of the government.

THE FENIANS AND MR. SEWARD. The English story that Mr. Seward gave the notice to Great Britain of the Fenian movements concerning Ireland continues to excite comment in the Secretary's absence; but it is not credited by those who are presumed to be in a position to give it an unequivocal denial.

THE NATIONAL GAME. The Nationals of this city achieved a creditable victory over the Excelsiors of Brooklyn in their first game with them to-day in the President's grounds, the contest attracting thousands of spectators, among whom were many ladies. The Excelsiors were minus the services of five of their first line, and their uniform, hats, etc., not having been sent on, they were placed in rather a bad position to win a game. They, however, played remarkably well under the circumstances, pulling up their score handsomely towards the last. They scored over two in the last five innings of the game. The score was 22 to 9 against them in the fourth inning, and only 32

to 30 at the close of the match. The most friendly feeling was displayed on both sides, the Excelsiors graciously bearing their defeat. In the evening the Excelsiors were splendidly entertained. They are engaged to play at Baltimore on Tuesday and Philadelphia on Wednesday. To-morrow the National and Enterprise clubs play in this city.

CONVERSIONS INTO FIVE-TENTHS. Fifteen millions of the newly authorized conversions into five-tenths were taken during the first week, instead of forty millions, as stated in a Philadelphia paper.

HONORS TO THE LATE GENERAL SANDERS. At a meeting of the Wisconsin Club in this city this evening appropriate resolutions of condolence with the family of the late General Horace T. Sanders were unanimously adopted. All citizens of the State were invited to accompany his remains to the depot to-morrow afternoon.

THE NAVAL TRIAL. All the trials between the Algonquin and the Winoski, as recommended by civilians and experts, will be carried out by the Navy Department, even should the winter weather be thus consumed.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION. There is authority for announcing that J. C. Derby, Esq., the United States despatch agent at New York, will act as the agent there of persons who may wish to send articles to the Paris Exhibition next year.

PERSONAL. Mr. T. Van Horn, Member of Congress from Missouri, arrived in Washington this evening, en route from Kansas City. Colonel Van Horn has been in attendance upon the great Indian council at Fort Smith, looking to the future development of the Western border, and will be enabled to lay before the next Congress a most valuable report concerning the wealth, advantages and resources of the West. The Colonel has figured prominently in Western Missouri for the last ten years.

Ex-Marshal Ward H. Lamon is in the city, and will open a law office here within a fortnight.

Mr. Ward, of Savannah, former representative of the United States in China, is spoken of as United States Senator from Georgia.

PROMOTION. Valentine M. C. Silva, of New York, has been promoted second lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry. He was formerly a member of Hawkins' Zouaves, and was a non-commissioned officer in the regular army.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. PETTIT, OF THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON. The specifications for the trial of Capt. Pettit, late of the Andersonville prison, are nearly made up, and the trial will be commenced in the course of a few days in Alexandria, with Assistant Judge Advocate General Gowan to conduct the case.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Severe Shocks Experienced on Last Sunday.—The Entire City of San Francisco Rocked To and Fro.—Walls and Chimneys Thrown Down and Half the Buildings in the City Bearing the Marks of the Convulsion.—A Number of Persons Injured.—The Vibrations Experienced at Various Interior Towns, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8, 1865.

At a quarter before one o'clock to-day the severest earthquake ever felt here frightened almost the entire population of the city out of their houses into the streets. During half a minute there were two tremendous shocks, which caused buildings to rock to and fro in a manner altogether alarming.

Services were over in most of the churches. The large congregation of the Unitarian church was being dismissed when the shock commenced. Ladies shrieked; all pushed for the doors faster than they could be accommodated with exit. Similar scenes took place at St. Mary's Cathedral and at some other churches and Sunday schools. The rush was so great from the Catholic church on Vallejo street that the large doors to the main entrance were carried away, and several persons were injured by being trampled upon. The walls of many buildings were cracked in many places; and it surprised every one that large, stately edifices like the Occidental and Cosmopolitan hotels and other buildings of that class were not generally more seriously injured. More or less plastering fell from perhaps half the ceilings of the city. The cornices and fire walls fell from many buildings. The entire front of a four story brick building just erected on Third street fell outward, covering about half of that wide street with fragments. One independently constructed chimney of the Lock House fell and crashed through the roof of the dining room, coming down upon the tables and dishes, to the astonishment of the boarders who were taking lunch. Three of the servants were injured.

Two Chinamen were badly injured by the falling of a fire wall on Jackson street. The City Hall bell commenced ringing on account of the vibration of the tower. The interior walls of the building were much broken up.

Flasures two or three inches wide were opened in the ground in the lower part of the city, where it is made land, and some of this ground was elevated many inches above its former level.

Brief accounts from Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose represent the shock as the severest ever felt in those cities. It was not felt at Marysville nor at Placerville; but the town of Santa Cruz was shocked with great severity, several buildings suffering much damage, and two being destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9, 1865.

The damage by the earthquake yesterday will amount to considerable in the aggregate, many houses needing new walls, new plastering, and repair of broken windows. The City Hall is damaged in the front wall to the extent that a portion must be rebuilt, at a cost of several thousand dollars. The old Merchants' Exchange building, opposite the Custom House, will probably require rebuilding. No really substantial and well constructed building was seriously damaged. Santa Cruz felt the shock more severely than any other town of the State. Several brick houses were so badly damaged that partial reconstruction will be necessary. A despatch from there says there was a general tumble-down of chimneys, and those left standing are turned partially around. The motion was apparently from east to west. The ground along the river opened in fissures and spouted water like geysers. The people are unable to use some of the wells which are either dry or filled with sand.

A chimney at the powder mills was thrown down and other injury was done to the works. A portion of the walls of the new hotel were thrown down, but the foundation is still firm. The smash in the drug and other stores was great.

Some very narrow escapes from falling chimneys are reported.

The tide rose very high at the time of the shock, and fell very low immediately afterwards. Ten or eleven distinct shocks were felt since the first shock up to five o'clock this morning, as well as a number of slighter vibrations.

Data from Honolulu have been received up to the 16th of September. The war steamer Saratoga arrived there on the 6th. Nothing had been heard of the Shenandoah.

THE LOST CABIN. LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 9, 1865.

The bark Edwin and Lizzie arrived on Saturday, and reports that on the 10th of September, latitude thirty-two degrees, longitude thirty-four degrees forty-eight minutes, saw a red buoy, marked "Telegraph 3" (or 5), red flag on mast, nearly gone; ball at right; thinks it was detached from the cable.

VIRGINIA. The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, in session at Lynchburg, Va., on Saturday last unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of maintaining a separate church organization in Virginia.

Judson Grimes withdrew from the Congressional caucus. In a card he says:—As I voted to ratify the ordinance of secession of Virginia, and sympathized generally with her, I could not conscientiously, and upon constitutional grounds also, take the prescribed oath.

General Joseph Johnson arrived in Richmond on Sunday night.

Sinking of the Steamer Freestone. CANNON, Oct. 9, 1865.

The steamer Freestone sank in the Yauco river on the 27th ult. The freight was saved in a damaged condition. No lives were lost.